

## URGES AMERICAS TO JOIN IN ARMS

Mayor Asks Scientific Congress Delegates for Defensive Alliance.

DISTRUST OF U. S. GONE, SAYS MALONE

Representatives of Nineteen Republics to Tour Town Today as City's Guests.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchell made a plea last night for military, as well as political, cooperation between the republics of North and South America, in a speech before the delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Waldorf. The 160 delegates arrived yesterday afternoon on a special train from Washington, and will remain in New York as guests of the city until to-morrow morning.

"Let us recognize the duty that rests upon every nation to give the service of its men to cause of national preparation for defense," said Mayor Mitchell. "Let us take to heart the lessons of world experience, and make ourselves effective for defense, to the end that, being known to be prepared, we may never have occasion to defend ourselves."

"What is wholesome for us is wholesome, also, for you. Help, in case of need, should be available for all of the states of both Americas. Let us, therefore—all of us—make ourselves effective for our common defense, that we may remain forever immune from attack and secure in the possession of the inestimable privileges of liberty and peace."

"It is supposed that the American states shall stand together against foreign aggression, territorial or political, from whatever causes. The people of the United States covet nothing of the southern republics have except their friendship and their cooperation."

The delegates were met yesterday upon their arrival at the Pennsylvania Station by a squad of mounted police and a company of Boy Scouts. They were taken immediately to the Waldorf, where they will be their headquarters during their stay in New York. They were welcomed to the city by Park Commissioner Ward, who, as a representative of the Mayor, addressed them in Spanish.

The delegation represents nineteen republics of South America, and is composed of the leading diplomats and intellectuals of the countries and their families. The principal feature of today's entertainment will be a drive about the city, during which points of interest will be pointed out to the delegates. The dinner last night was given by the Pan-American Society of the United States, in cooperation with the general committee appointed by Secretary Lansing.

Last night's speakers were Henry White, president of the Pan-American Society of the United States; John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Nicholas Murray Butler, Jr., director of the Pan-American Union; and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, chairman of the Cuban delegation; Counselor Frank L. Polk, of the State Department; Dudley Field Malone and Mayor Mitchell.

Mr. Malone said: "As long as the republics of South America are compelled to believe that the great republic of the North would dig a canal or acquire territory for any use without the strict recognition of national sovereignty of each republic to the south of us, they were justified in the belief that any one of them might be the next to suffer from the ambitious projects of the United States. This distrust has, I confidently believe, been entirely removed."

## AMERICAN TELLS HOW HE ESCAPED

Continued from page 1

and crawled into some thicker bushes. I crawled through the bushes until I reached the bank of the stream. I then made my way to a point probably 100 yards from the train. There I lay under the bank for half an hour and waited for the train to pass. I heard shots by ones, twos and threes. "I did not hear any sort of groans or yells or cries from our Americans. Then I continued further under the bank, leading the stream part of the time, until I reached a point probably 200 yards from the train. There I remained a half or three-quarters of an hour. Later, after going to several ranches and picking my way cautiously for several miles, I met up with an unknown Mexican, who directed me to Chihuahua City. I reached Chihuahua City Tuesday morning at about 7:30. The foregoing facts are of my personal knowledge."

Conductor Gardner, in an affidavit given to the British Consul at Chihuahua

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS; MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS

From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, January 12.

Here's Palate Joy for You—also stomach comfort beyond belief. Heat a Shredded Wheat Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness, then cover with sliced bananas and pour over it milk or cream. A complete, perfect meal supplying more strength-giving nutriment than meat or eggs at a cost of three or four cents. A warm, nourishing breakfast—a delicious lunch. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.



## TWO YOUNG PAN-AMERICANS.



Maria and Antonia Matos, of Guatemala, here with scientists' party as guests of city.

hus, said that the train bearing the Americans was stopped by a derailed train in a cut. This train is said to have been part of the equipment bearing Carranza troops. The conductor said that General Reyna held the trainmen under guard while the Americans were robbed and shot to death. Those who were wounded in the first fusillade were later shot dead.

Besides the reported presence among the bandits of General Pablo Lopez, the chief of Carranza troops, the train was reported by the conductor of the ill-fated train as having placed him under guard when he alighted to investigate the derailment of the troop train.

The affidavit of the conductor follows: "The train arrived at Santa Isabel at 1:15 p. m. Arriving at Kilometer 68, eight kilometers beyond Santa Isabel, we encountered a train, Engine 57, of the track. When I got off to see what had happened the shooting started."

"Afterward General Reyna came up and placed us under guard, searching us, and also searching the car. All the money on the passengers and in the car was taken. After this had taken place we left, the Americans having been killed."

"Some of the foreigners were first shot on the train and a number, including one Mexican, who were wounded in the car, were later taken off and murdered. Some of them jumped off the train and ran toward the river. These included Watson. They were followed and fired upon."

The previous stories of the foreigners being lined up and shot was not confirmed by the general given by Holmes. Mexican passengers arriving today from Chihuahua City were responsible for the statement that Lopez was the leader of the bandits. All the property of the Americans, except one handbag, was taken, they said, and the car riddled with bullets.

A mass meeting called for this afternoon to demand protection for Americans in Mexico was postponed when it was learned that the funeral train bringing the bodies of the victims to the border would not arrive before midnight. The meeting will be held to-morrow, it was said.

Total of Dead is 19. The name of Thomas Johnson, late today, was added to the list of victims, making the total death list nineteen. The name of Joseph Elder, of Hayden, Ariz., was substituted for that of J. Adams.

Reports of those arriving from Chihuahua today were to the effect that the body of each victim bears a bullet wound in the forehead, in addition to other wounds. It was said that the head of C. R. Watson was completely blown off.

Officials of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad said that the Carranza government was not attempting to protect the Madera Company's properties at Madera and Pearson. It was alleged that a troop train carrying forty men was sent out from Juarez to protect these properties at 6:30 yesterday and returned at 9:30 p. m. The train was still in the yards late today. Delay in transportation of the bodies of the victims to the border here caused much dissatisfaction. Late today they had not left the capital, although two other passenger trains had come north during the day. Arrangements had been made for their passage directly across the river to the city. Plans for a public funeral were abandoned since many relatives from

## NAVY TOO WEAK TO BE A BULLY

Couldn't Even Start a Scare, Says Rear Admiral Stanford.

WARNS OF WAR IN THE CARIBBEAN

Officer Says Two Dreadnought Docks Are Needed on the Atlantic.

From The Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The real need for a big navy, even if this country should never get into a serious war, was aptly illustrated for the little navy men on the House Naval Affairs Committee today, by Rear Admiral Stanford, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. In reply to a question from Representative Callaway, of Texas, as to whether this country would need a navy any larger than at present if the United States should not get into trouble, Admiral Stanford replied with a story:

"I was walking down a dark street late one night some time ago," he said, "clad in a large ulster, which made me look much larger and more formidable than I usually do. I passed a doorway, in which several men were standing, and as I passed, I distinctly heard one of the men say: 'He's too big.' So I have always thought that the big ulster saved me from serious trouble that night. To my mind, an ulster navy is like the ulster. It will keep us out of trouble."

"You have misunderstood me," said Mr. Callaway. "I want to know this: Do we need a greater navy unless we should get into trouble? I don't want to scare anybody."

"Well, certainly the navy we have now will not scare anybody," retorted Rear Admiral Stanford.

Guantanamo Best Site.

Imperative need of two dreadnought dockyards on the Atlantic was urged by Rear Admiral Stanford. He said that one of these basins should be constructed at Norfolk at a cost of \$3,500,000, and the other somewhere south of Hatteras, the choice lying between Guantanamo, Mobile and New Orleans.

Guantanamo, Admiral Stanford thought, was the best site of the three, considering its location and the prediction that "if we have trouble it will come in the Caribbean."

He said, however, that Mobile and New Orleans were worth considering, as it would cost \$7,500,000 to fully equip Guantanamo.

Summarized, his estimates of the sites follow: New Orleans, good site for \$2,500,000 floating dock; Mobile, considering if a first class Gulf site is to be chosen; Guantanamo, best of all, but handicapped by necessary cost of fortifications and military arm to defend the base, and by scarcity of labor, ship materials and supplies.

A graving dock at Guantanamo would cost \$1,000,000, and ships, with heavy machine tool equipment, \$1,500,000. The total for development would reach about \$7,500,000.

\$22,000,000 Needed for Yards.

To provide eight navy yards with two battleship building ways and accommodations, the admiral said, would require a total of \$22,000,000. New York, \$2,100,000; Philadelphia, \$2,700,000; Norfolk, \$2,300,000; Charleston, \$3,400,000; New Orleans, \$4,700,000; Mare Island, \$2,400,000; Puget Sound, \$2,100,000. Other equipment outside of the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks would bring the total cost to between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

Representative Gray, of Indiana, a small-navy man, surprised the committee by asking Admiral Stanford if it would be possible for this country to begin at once the construction of twenty-five dreadnoughts. After some hesitation, Admiral Stanford declined to do so definitely, but said there was no doubt that, with a delay of about six months for the construction of ways,

to perfect an appeal.

Los Angeles, Jan. 12.—Matthae A. Schmidt, convicted of murder two weeks ago, in connection with the dynamiting of "The Times" Building five years ago, was sentenced today to life imprisonment in San Quentin prison, upon the Carranza administration and calls for prompt and effective action, not in the form of notes or protests."

SCHMIDT GETS LIFE TERM

Stay of Execution Granted for Preparation of an Appeal.

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## TITLE LOSSES

THE year 1915 brought with it more title troubles than usual.

Forged mortgages—claims from unexpected widows—defective partition suits—all rose up to trouble us but not our policy holders.

A good title company has but one way to prepare for troubles of this kind, viz., to increase the safety of its policy holders by saving its earnings and increasing its guarantee fund.

During each year we add an amount more than ample, we believe, to take care of our added responsibilities and now we have more than \$11,000,000 saved up for this purpose.

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO**  
Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000  
Surplus (accumulated) 11,000,000  
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

and perhaps a little longer to obtain sufficient machinery, particularly machine tools, at least two ships each could be started at the following navy yards: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans, Mare Island and Puget Sound.

The admiral doubted, however, if it would be possible to get machine tools in anything like so brief a time as that. "Suppose the government forced the manufacturers to give the Navy Department what it wanted?" insisted Representative Callaway.

"Obtaining difficulties in obtaining the necessary machinery and supplies, of course it could be done," responded Admiral Stanford.

Details of the navy plan were discussed by President Wilson and Chairman Padgett to-night at the White House. The President is anxious that the preparedness programme be disposed of quickly, but Mr. Padgett told him he did not think his committee would be ready to report the naval bill to the House in less than six weeks or two months.

## PACIFIC WASHES AWAY RELIGION OF WOMEN

Mission Workers Turn to the East for Recruits.

Theories that the blasé young women of New York and eastern cities were the most lacking in religious activities were shattered yesterday by experts who have canvassed the entire nation for facts. The Pacific Coast states, they announced, possess the most godless young women, as far as mission work is concerned, in the United States.

"When our young women go to college or university they seem to be robbed of the fundamentals of religion," said Miss E. H. Vermilye, vice-president of the Council of Women for Home Missions, in an address at the annual session of the Home Missions Council yesterday, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

"We need young women in the missionary movement. Just now there are not enough of them to keep up the work. In this respect I regret to say that the women of the Pacific slope are the most godless of all."

The interests of immigrants were discussed in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. C. E. Schaeffer said that the church should assimilate the foreigners and prevent hyphenated Christians.

Another N. H. Trial To Be Asked.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Formal announcement that the Department of Justice will ask for new trials of the five former New Haven directors in whose cases a Federal jury in New York disagreed will be made by Attorney General Gregory within the next few days. Only the date to be proposed for the new trials remains to be settled.

## SEA EAGLE PICKET LINE, PEARY PLAN

Entire Coast Should Be Guarded by Flying Boats, Admiral Says.

NEEDED IN TIME OF PEACE OR WAR

Could Aid Lifesaving Service or Foil Hostile Fleet, Aero Club Is Told.

"A continuous picket line of seaplanes or flying boats, fifty miles or more off shore and 2,000 feet or more in the air, around our entire coast from Eastport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex., and from San Diego, Cal., to Cape Flattery, Wash., each machine traveling back and forth—back and forth—over its section or 'beat'!"

Thus Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, discoverer of the North Pole, described the plan for an aeroplane coast patrol at the tenth annual banquet of the Aero Club of America, attended by 500 diners in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore last night.

After describing the advantages of the aeroplane as a natural and valuable adjunct of the coast guard and life-saving service in reporting derelicts, vessels in distress and all other marine incidents and accidents, Admiral Peary proceeded to the subject of war.

"In war times the patrol could weave such a continuous off-shore curtain of observation around our entire coast as would make a surprise attack by force almost impossible. Even a submarine, though submerged, might not escape the eye of the sea eagle soaring above it."

Admiral Peary recounted how, at night, or in a fog, the seaplanes could send in by wireless the signal that would bring out a flock of battleships with a cargo of bombs. It would be possible to send out a fleet, according to experts, of such power that it could completely destroy or cripple hostile battleships without the assistance of warships. Then the admiral, in pleading for more seaplanes, said:

"If one side had no seaplanes, the other side would need but a few and would have an immense advantage. With both sides possessing planes, the object of each is to muster such a number of its own as will smother or destroy those of its opponents."

Admiral Peary's speech was a discussion and elaboration of the plan of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for an aero coast patrol. The system calls for 44 stations, at an estimated cost of \$400,000.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, also appealed for more seaplanes. He pointed out that in the army, navy and militia there are only twenty machines, with as many more planned, whereas there is need, he says, for 2,000.

Details of steps being taken to organize the Aeronautical Federation of the Western Hemisphere and popularize aeronautics in South and Central America were given by Mr. Hawley. Alberto Santos-Dumont, who will represent the Aero Club at the conference to be held at Santiago, Chile, and by several others. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, expressed by telegram his hearty approval of the plan.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union and secretary general of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, heartily endorsed the plan in his speech. "The aeroplane may yet become the most powerful physical influence to bind the American nations together and to make the Monroe Doctrine a Pan-American principle," he said.

An award of various aviation prizes was made at the dinner. Chief among these was the Collier trophy for 1915, conferred on W. Starling Burgess, of Marblehead, for his development of the five former New Haven directors in whose cases a Federal jury in New York disagreed will be made by Attorney General Gregory within the next few days. Only the date to be proposed for the new trials remains to be settled.

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## WILSON HOSTILE TO COMPELSION

Clashes with War Department on Universal Army Service.

CONTINENTALS A MAKESHIFT

Breckinridge Says Military Heads Think Draft Is True Solution.

From The Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 12.—President Wilson and the War Department differ perhaps the most important phase of the military programme, it developed at the hearing on the army bill before the House Military Committee today. President Wilson, Chairman Hay stated, is opposed to compulsory military service, whereas Secretary Garrison, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge and the high officers of the army believe that compulsory service is the only plan by which adequate defence can be brought about.

This conflict was brought out during the testimony before the committee of Mr. Breckinridge. He admitted that the continental army plan was not ideal, but pointed out that it was a substitute for what the heads of the department and high army officers thought was the true solution—compulsion.

Believes in Universal Service. Mr. Breckinridge added that if the continental army plan should prove a failure it would be a strong argument for compulsory military service.

"Personally," he said, "I believe that universal service would be the most effective means of raising and maintaining an adequate military force for the United States. That is the opinion of the officials of the department and of the officers of the army."

"You do not presume to speak for the President on that question, do you?" inquired Chairman Hay.

"Not at all, of course not," said the Assistant Secretary.

"Well, I can," Chairman Hay declared, with emphasis. "The President is against the idea of compulsory service, and is flatly opposed to any measure in that direction."

"I believe that is correct," acquiesced Mr. Breckinridge. Representative Greene asked why it would not be better to go directly at the task of federalizing the National Guard by constitutional amendment rather than to "get around" the limitations of the state troop system with the continental army proposal.

"Happily deferred maketh the heart sick," replied Mr. Breckinridge. "You would project the matter so far into the future that it would be useless to consider now any military policy whatever."

Pick Out Enemies, Says Bliss. The best this nation can do, Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of the General Staff, told the committee, is to prepare according to its ability, taking into consideration its most probable enemy and its likelihood of holding off the army of this enemy long enough to permit the personnel and material of an additional force to be mobilized.

General Bliss insisted that the committee should not consider that because the General Staff did not give its support to the continental army plan that this plan was necessarily wrong. He said the officers of the General Staff did not pretend to be infallible.

He declared that no scheme of national defence was acceptable to its advocates, and that, after all the matter was determined by opinion. To-morrow the committee will hear Miss Jane Adams, of the Women's Peace Party, the first person not directly connected with the army or navy to appear.

Service Club to Build

Committee Authorized to Buy Site—General Wood Elected President.

The Army and Navy Club will soon have a new building. At the annual meeting of the club last evening its building committee was authorized to close a deal to secure property in the club district. A structure containing at least 100 bedrooms will be erected.

Major General Leonard Wood was elected president of the club. He is the first general officer in active service to hold that position. He succeeded Colonel Oliver P. Bridgman, who was elected second vice-president.

Colonel Bridgman proposed General Wood's name. General F. A. Smith, U. S. A., retired, was elected U. S. A. vice-president; Major E. W. Dayton, secretary; Lieutenant R. Lawrence, third vice-president; Major W. T. Romaine, chairman of the house committee, and Colonel M. C. Martin, chairman of the membership committee.

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